

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1077 May 9,1902

dated April 25, 1902, from the consul of the United States at Canton, China, which reads as follows: "Plague epidemic Pakhoi."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro-Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, April 22, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ending April 21, 1902:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing diseases, malarial. Deaths from casualties of war, on April 17, 1902, estimated at 40. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country due to the revolution, it is impossible to get any reliable information. However, it can be positively stated that no infectious or contagious diseases exist at this port; the health of the place has been remarkably good for several months.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 16, steam-ship *Hispania*, crew, 22; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Mount Vernon*, crew, 20; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 20, steamship *Alabama*, crew. 20; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, April 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended April 23, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and pulmonary consumption. General sanitary condition of this port and

the surrounding country during the week was fairly good. There remain in the United Fruit Company's hospital here 3 cases convalescing from yellow fever. The 3 deaths noted above are officially recorded here as due to pernicious fever, hemorrhage of lungs, and pernicious

malarial fever, the last in the charity hospital.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 17, steamship Beverly, number crew, 40; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 18, steamship Taunton, number crew, 22; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 19, steamship Algiers, number crew, 31; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. 21, steamship Alleghany, number crew, 44; number of passengers from this port, 5; number of passengers in transit, 7; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 23, steamship Foxhall, number crew, 26; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully, WM. H. CARSON, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General.

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Port Limon—Yellow fever.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, April 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this special report, that very soon after my arrival here, the morning of April 17, 1902, I was credibly informed by some of the local physicians, as well as by Resident Med ical Inspector Jumel, in the service of the Louisiana State board of health, that this port was already infected with yellow fever and had been since April 1 instant, if not indeed before that date, it being openly asserted that there had been cases of yellow fever since March last.

On April 14 instant one Frederico Mora, a native laborer, aged about 25 years, who had been sick two days here without medical attention, was admitted to the United Fruit Company's hospital, where the nature of his illness was at once recognized as yellow fever by Dr. Steggall, the house physician and a practitioner of many years' experience with tropical fevers. From these physicians named I learned that all the characteristic phenomena of yellow fever were present in this case, namely, a fever of one paroxysm, disturbed correlation of pulse and temperature, albuminous urine with eventual suppression, marked congestion or blood stasis of capillaries of the surface, conjunctiva, and gums, also black vomit. The patient died at 6 p. m., April 16 instant.

There are at this date 3 cases of yellow fever now convalescing in the same hospital here, and I have no information or suspicion as to any other cases of yellow fever now existing at this port than those hereto-fore mentioned herein.

I have to confirm the following cablegram that I deposited here, reading as follows:

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, April 17, 1902-11.40 a. m.

WYMAN, Washington, D. C.: Three cases yellow. Death yesterday.—CARSON.

Complying with Bureau instructions, dated Washington, D. C., April 4, 1902 (C. H. W.), I cabled a corresponding message to Henry Gold-